Kentucky Gazette.

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SATURDAY, May 10, 1794.

LEXINGTON; *Printed by* JOHN BRADFORD, *at his Office on Cross Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.*

War Department.
Accountants office,
March 31st 1794.

WHEREAS complaints have been made to the Secretary for the department of War, that the several parties of the Militia of Kentucky called into service between 25th April and 15th August 1791, commanded by Capt. Rodes Thompson, Capt. David Williams, Ensign John Jameson, Capt. Byram Routt, Capt. Bladen Ashby, Lieut. John Blane, Ensign Robert Knox, Capt. Thomas M'Clenachan, Lieut. John Petty, Ensign Benjamin Howard, and Lieut. Squire Grant's detachment, from 26th of August to 5th September 1791, inclusive, have not received their pay for said service. This is therefore to give notice that on the 19th day of july 1793, William Morton of Kentucky aforesaid, on his bond with sufficient security, did receive of the warrant of the Secretary of War, from the Treasurer of the United States, the full amount due to the said Militia for the said service, for the purpose of paying the same, with instructions to notify by general advertisement in the Gazettes, and at places of public resort, where and how it was to be paid.

Therefore all persons concerned are hereby notified to call for payment on the said William Morton, either in person or by legal Attorney, expressing that the money is to be received for the use of the original claimant, as by a law of the United States, passed 8th May 1792, it is enacted that no assignment of pay made after the 1st day of June of that year by a non-commissioned officer or private, shall be valid.

By direction of the Secretary for the department of war,
JOSEPH HOWELL, Accountant.

P. S. The pay of the Scouts will be discharged at this office upon their legal power of attorney jointly given, accompanied by the muster and pay rolls and qualifications of their service as directed by the Secretary of War, in his instructions to County Lieutenants. JOSEPH HOWELL.

NOTICE, to the officers and privates of Capt. Rodes Thomsons, Capt. Tho. M'Clanaghan's, Capt. Byram Routt's, and Capt Bladen Ashby's Companies—Lieut. John Blain's and Ens. Robert Knox's Commands, for services in the year 1791:—Also the Detachment under Lieut. Squire Grant in the same year, that as the time is approaching when my Vouchers are to be exhibitted, I have now sent forwatd the balance of money &c. to the War-Office, and that I will not pay any claims after this date.

WILL. MORTON.
24th April, 1794. tf

WANTED (at the Paper-mill in Georgetown) four or five Apprentice Boys, between the age of twelve and seventeen years, Any such who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

Craig, Parkers & Co.
Oct. 2. tf

FOR SALE,
Two hundred acres of
LAND,

LYING in the county of Scott, on the waters of North Elkhorn, and within three miles of Georgetown. The land is equal in quality and conveniency to any in the state.—Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber near Georgetown.

JOHN MOSBY.
April 19. 4w

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the Kentucky river, at the mouth of Silver creek, Madison county, a bay MARE, about four feet five inches high, blaze face, branded on the near shoulder D about four years old; appraised to four pounds ten shillings.

DAVID ROBERTSON.

I NOW revoke, all and every Power of Attorney, given by me to Andrew Hare, or any other person to sell lands for me.

M. NAGLE.
April 18, 1794. if

John & Samuel
POSTLETHWAIT,

HAVE removed their STORE to the middle part of the large Brick House, nearly opposite Love and Brent's, and next door to Robert M'Gowan's Tavern; where they have a very handsome assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they continue to sell low for Cash.

They seriously request all persons indebted to them, to make payment immediately.

tf Lexington, March 26, 1794.

THE subscribers intending to remove to Kentucky in spring, and wishing to see Manufactures (as well as trade and commerce) flourish in that country, have purchased and are now sending off a number of French Burr Millstones, which they will take down the river with them, together with superfine Bolting Cloths &c. They purpose also to establish in Lexington a Nail Manufactory on so large a scale as to supply the whole of Kentucky with Nails of every kind. They will also establish a Tin Manufactory, and a Rope Manufactory in said town, and supply the inhabitants on lower terms with their manufactures than those articles has hitherto been furnished.

THOMAS HART & SON.
Feb. 18, 1794. tf

MANHEIM. December 29.

Yesterday evening we received the important intelligence, that the Duke of Brunswick had driven the French from the Valley of Anweiler with the loss of twenty or twenty-five pieces of cannon, and their military chest containing three millions in gold, as well as assignats.

Landau is again blockaded. The fall of that place depends upon a decisive battle which cannot fail to take place. This morning a strong cannonade has been heard.

We are assured that General Jordan commands the Conventional army in Alsace.

DOVER, January 9.

The French have gained some advantage over the allied armies in Alsace, by being in possession again of some little towns. Great preparations are making by the Allies, particularly by the prince of Cobourg, to take the field again as soon as possible.

LONDON, January 8.

The duke of Brunswick is said to have gained a complete victory over the French at Anweiler on the 28th, and Wurmser is said to have regained the position which he had on the 24th. It is said, that Landau is still blockaded. There are some doubts about the authenticity of these accounts.

Several hundreds of burghers, without distinction of profession or rank, are working at the ramparts at Franckfort.

January 9.

Letters from Manheim and Franckfort, of the 29th and 30th instant, speak pretty confidently of a victory gained by the duke of Brunswick over the French, in the valley of Anweiler, on the 28th. We are sorry to add, that these are not confirmed by any official intelligence.

January 10.

The Flanders mail which arrived this day brings the confirmation of the raising of the blockade of Landau, and the re-passage of the Rhine by the Austrian and prussian armies, who, after so many victories gained, and the greatest hardship suffered with the utmost patience and heroism, were obliged to yield at last to superior numbers of the Sans Culottes, who, ever since the 22d ult, with a force reckoned at 180,000 men, and a numerous and formidable artillery, made the most desperate attacks upon general Wurmser and the duke of Brunswick.

On the 25th Prince of Hohenlohe was slightly wounded.

On the 26th the duke of Brunswick attempted to make an attack, but the French got the start of him, and after the most bloody conflict, the Prussians and the Austrians were obliged to retreat.

On the 26th, the Cordon of general Wurmser was also obliged to retreat, after an immence quantity of blood shed on both sides. All the inhabitants of Hagueneau and Wessembourg, apprehensive lest they should experience the fate of the Lyonese, took flight at the approach of the Patriots who pursued them under the cannon of fort Louis.

Many of the unfortunate fugitives were killed by the cannon from the fortress, and were obliged to pass the whole night under the bare heavens before they could, be admitted.

The French were before Spires on the 29th, and the Military Hospital of the Prussians has been removed thence.

From Hagueneau to Spires all the inhabitants fled, and those of the dutchy of Deux Ponts, have had recourse to the same measures.

The head quarters of general Wurmser were on the 31st ult. at Schwetzingen, two leagues from Heidelberg.

The head quarters of the duke of Brunswick were at Oppenheim,

Letters from Mentz of the 31st ult. state, that the Republicans are masters of Germensheim, Neustadt and Spires.

Manheim, is putting into a respectable state of defence, and has an Austrian garrison.

The elector of Mentz has left his capital with a part of his retinue, and is gone to Aschaffenburtel.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

The night before last two English Vessels stole away from this port, notwithstanding they knew of the embargo; and the collector having been informed of it yesterday morning, requested the Brigadier General of the Militia of this state to assist him in pursuing and bringing them back to port; in consequence of which, the time being too short to call out a detachment from the militia, a number of our patriotic fellow-citizens, of different regiments, stepped into the Custom house boat, under the command of an officer, and proceeded up the East river—shortly after which, the two *brave elopers* were safely moored in our harbor.

Captain Humstead informs, that at the time of his sailing from St. Kitts, (19 days ago,) no accounts had been received there of the surrender of Martinique.

April 5.

Last Thursday the commissioners appoited to direct the fortifications proposed at this port, went down to the Narrows; and yesterday, they proceeded to Governors island to examine and determine on the most proper places to erect forts and other works for the defence of the city and harbor.

NEW-YORK, April 9.

From the St. Eustatious Gazette of March 14, 1794.

KING'S SPEECH.

The following is his Britannic Majesty's Speech, delivered at the House of Parliament on the 21st day of January, 1794.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

THE circumstances under which you are assembled, require your most serious attention.

We are engaged in a contest, on the issue of which depends the maintenance of our constitution, laws and religion, and the security of all civil society.

You must have observed, with satisfaction, the advantages which have been obtained by the arms of the Allied powers, and the change which has taken place in the general situation of Europe, since the commencement of the war. The United Provinces have been protected from invasion. The Austrian Netherlands have been recovered and maintained; and places of considerable importance have been acquired on the frontiers of France. The recapture of Mentz, and the subsequent successes of the allied armies on the Rhine, have, notwithstanding the advantages recently obtained by the enemy in that quarter, proved highly beneficial to the common cause. Powerful efforts have been made by my allies in the South of Europe. The temporary possession of the town and port of Toulon has greatly distressed the operations of my enemies; and in the circumstances attending the evacuation of that place an important and decisive blow has been given to their naval power, by the distinguished conduct, abilities, and spirit of my commanders, officers and forces, both by sea and land.

The French have been driven from their possessions and fishery at Newfoundland; and important and valuable acquisitions have been made both in the East and West Indies.

At sea our superiority has been undisputed, and our commerce so effectually protected, that the losses sustained have been inconsiderable in proportion to its extent, and to the captures made on the contracted trade of the enemy.

The circumstances by which the further progress of the allies has hitherto been impeded, not only prove the necessity of vigour and perseverence on our part, but at the same time confirm the expectation of ultimate success. Our enemies have derived the means of temporary exertion, from a system which enabled them to dispose arbitrarily of the lives and property of a numerous people, and which openly violates every restraint of justice, humanity and religion. But these efforts, productive as they have necessarily been of internal discontent and confusion in France, have also tended rapidly to exhaust the natural and real strength of that country.

Although I cannot but regret the necessary continuance of the war, I should ill consult the essential interests of my people if I were desirous of peace, on any grounds but such as may provide for their permanent safety, and the independence and security of Europe. The attainment of these ends is still obstructed by the prevalence of a system in France, equally incompatible with the happiness of that country, and with the tranquility of all other nations.

Under this impression I thought proper to make a declaration of the views and principles by which I am guided. I have ordered a copy of this declaration to be laid before you together with copies of several conventions and treaties with different powers, by which you will perceive how large a part of Europe is united in a cause of such general concern.

I reflect, with unspeakable satisfaction, on the steady loyalty and firm attachment to the established constitution and government, which, notwithstanding the continued efforts employed to mislead and seduce, have been so generally prevalent among all ranks of people. These sentiments have been eminently manifested in the zeal and alacrity of the militia to provide for our internal defence, and in the distinguished bravery and spirit displayed on every occasion by my forces, both by sea and land: They have maintained the lustre of the British name, and have shewn themselves worthy of the blessings which it is the object of all our exertions to preserve.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I have ordered the necessary estimates and accounts to be laid before you; and I am persuaded you will be ready to make such provision as the exigency of the times may require. I feel too sensible the repeated proofs, which I have received of the affection of my subjects, not to lament the necessity of any additional burthens. It is, however a great consolation to me to observe the favorable state of the revenue, and compleat success of the measure, which was last year adopted for removing the embarrassments affecting commercial credit.

Great must be the extent of our exertions, I trust you will be enabled to provide for them in such a manner as to avoid any pressure which could be severely felt by my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

In all your deliberations you will undoubtedly bear in mind the true grounds and origin of the war.

An attack was made on us and our allies, founded on principles which tend to destroy all property, to subvert the laws and religion of every civilized nation, and to introduce universally that wild & destructive system of rapine, anarchy, and impiety, the effects of which, as they have already been manifested in France, furnish a dreadful but useful lesson to the present age, and to posterity.

It only remains for us to continue to persevere in our united exertions; their discontinuance or relaxation could hardly procure even a short interval of delusive repose, and could never terminate in security or peace. Impressed with the necessity of defending all that is most dear to us, and relying, as we may with confidence, on the valour and resources of the nation, on the combined efforts of so large a part of Europe, and, above all, the incontestible justice of our cause, let us render our conduct a contrast to that of our enemies, and, by cultivating and practising the principles of humanity and the duties of religion, endeavor to merit the continuance of the divine favor and protection, which have been so eminently experienced, by these kingdoms.

It is reported, that the Ambuscade frigate, lately fell in with the Hussar, British frigate, and a Bermudian privateer, which she engaged both together, and after an obstinate battle, took, and sent them into that port,* where they safely arrived last Thursday.

* No port is mentioned in the New-York paper.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

Letters from New-York by this day's mail says, that reports are received, by vessels from the West Indies, that a French fleet is arrived there.

We have since learnt from the best authority, that the above account is true, and that in the fleet, are seven sail of the line.

This morning, between three & four o'clock, a fire broke out in the Brewery, in Brewer's alley, near Vine street, which, notwithstanding every exertion was made to extinguish it, entirely consumed the inside of the building, with its contents.

April 9.

By a letter from New-York, dated Monday last, it appears that eight sail of French ships of the line had arrived in the West Indies from Brest, with 5000 soldiers, which had, it was said, blockaded the English fleet there.

April 10.

Extract of a letter from Newark, dated April 8.

"Mr. B. informs of the arrival of a schooner at New-York on Saturday, from St. Lucia, in 17 days—the Captain relates that a fleet of eight sail of the line had arrived at Martinique from France and had landed 3,000 men, who had cut off the communication between the British army and fleet.

"The captain saw the fleet sailing for Port-Royal bay, in which the squadron of sir John Jervis, was to anchor—we may reasonably expect therefore that the siege of Martinique may be converted into an attack on Jamaica.

"The Sans Culottes it is said, were furnished with only 3 rounds, and were ordered to rely on the bayonett."

There are letters in town from Antigua, of the 15th March, and from St. Eustatia of the 20th, to a respectable merchant of this city—which say that the condemnation of American property has ceased in the islands, since the receipt of the late instructions from the British government.

A letter from Salem of the 31st of March says, "A vessel is arrived at Marblehead from Bilboa, which left that place the 30th of January, and brings an account that the Prussians had left the combined armies and returned home.

BALTIMORE. April 3.

Exact account of the Battles fought by the French against the Austrian army, commanded by general Wurmser, on the 29th and 30th of November and the 1st and 2d of December, as given in the Leyden Gazette.

The French, whose number was incredibly increased, advanced in four columns; the first towards the Severn, another by passing Bitche towards the valley of Anweiler; the third, which was the most numerous, being 30,000 men strong, towards the defiles of Lautern, and against the army commanded by the Duke of Brunswick in person: whilst the fourth endeavoured to penetrate by Hundruch between Treves and Muffenheim.

On the first of the days marked by these bloody battles, (November 29,) the French having been drawn by a false retreat under the cannon of the Prussian batteries, were attacked in front by the cavalry, whilst on their flank the Artillery made the most terrible ravages. The French attacked at once all the Prussian intrenchments and redoubts: still more furious they made a second assault——the carnage was still greater on both sides. They fought like lions.

The day after, they repeated their efforts with the same valor. On the first of December the enemy assembled in force near Ramstein. Same day the French attacked, in every quarter, the Austrian army commanded by general Wurmser, and the corps of French emigrants, at the head of which was the Prince of Conde, with the Duke of Bourbon his son, and the Duke of Engin his grandson.

The day after, (December 2d,) there was another dreadful battle, which lasted the whole day, and the French were forced to retreat beyond Strasburg. The Austrians lost the brave general count Kegliez; the Prussian general De Kleist was killed. The loss of the French, says the Leyden Gazette, is very great; the most moderate estimations, even those of their own deserters, reckon it at 10,000 killed, wounded or prisoners. They fought rather like furies and lions than soldiers, making their attacks with ardor, and unceasingly crying LANDAU OR DEATH! throwing themselves on the very bayonets of their enemies, and encountering the cannon even to the very foot of the batteries.

The most experienced generals agree, that they never saw such an obstinate animosity, and such a contempt for the losses which they sustained; a contempt which some attribute to infatuation, aided by the enthusiasm of liberty; others to the facility with which the conventionalists can recruit their armies, from amongst a nation which has no other resource than War.

There was even found among the dead a great number of women, disguised as soldiers.

Our readers will observe, that the actions of which the above is a detail, were followed by those of the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th of December, and that on the last of these days, the allies were compleatly routed, and forced to retreat to Spire and Mentz.

April 10.

Extract of a letter from the captain of an American vessel, to his owners in this place, dated Falmouth, January 8.

"A report is current here, and generally believed, that immediately after the meeting of Parliament, Great Britain will declare war against America.

"In consequence of the instructions issued on the 6th of November, upwards of 300 privateers have been fitted out, from the different ports of the Kingdom: one of which sent in here a few days ago, the ship Active, of Philadelphia, with a cargo valued at fifty thousand pound. She is condemned, and is to be sold for the benefit of the captors. A war between America and England appears certain—it is the common topic, and expected by every body. By the King's proclamation we are liable to seizure—but as we have put in here in distress, I presume the rigor of the law will not be enforced.

"This day sailed from here, a large fleet under convoy, for the Baltic. A Spanish 74 gun ship, with 500,000 dollars on board, is now lying here: it is part of the cash intended for government, on account of the Nootka-Sound business."

ALEXANDRIA, April 12.

On Thursday evening the schooner Paragon, Captain Eveleth, arrived here from Barbadoes. By a paper which he brought, we find, that the Chesterfield Packet, Capt. Jones, had arrived at Barbadoes in 23 days from Falmouth, with the second January Mail.

Captain Eveleth says he could perceive no difference in the conduct of the British towards the Americans since the promulgation of his Britanic Majesty's Instructions of the 8th of January, which were published at Barbadoes ten days previous to his sailing, than what had been practised hitherto. Numbers of the cruisers appear to be fitted out purposely to seize American property. Among the others he was boarded by the schooner Maria, commanded by one Thomas Carey, formerly a resident of the Eastern Shore of Maryland—she was about the size of an oyster boat, and mounted a few swivels. Business has encreased so with them latterly, that they have dispensed with the form of "legal adjudications," and now follow a more summary mode, viz. turn the Captain and crew on shore, &

then set the cargo up at public auction. During his stay a cargo of rice, in a vessel from Charleston, was sold at public vendue for little more than one half what it cost in Charleston. The proceeds of these sales, he has been informed, are retained in the hands of the agents of government. It was reported in Barbadoes, that all Martinique had been taken by the English, except Fort Bourbon. He, however, is rather of opinion that things in that quarter have been unfavorable, as a packet had arrived at Barbadoes with dispatches to the governor, which were kept secret, and all communication with the crew and officers, except the Captain, prohibited. About twelve miles south of the Capes, he fell in with a French fleet, eleven of which were ships of war.

RICHMOND, April 9.

Extract of a letter from an American, dated at Havre Marrait, December 28, 1793, to his friend in this city.

"I seldom touch upon politics, but am now compelled by the late glorious, successes of the French republic; their armies have been victorious in almost every battle they have fought—they recaptured Toulon the 14th instant, and gave the English and Spaniards a compleat drubbing, and was very near taking the English fleet. They have defeated the Prussians, and have entirely dispersed the rebels in La Vendee. Was there ever so brave a nation heard of before? They have now shewn to the world that the cause of liberty will carry every thing before it. It is currently reported here, that Valenciennes is likewise taken, but believe it is not confirmed. I am in hopes that all these successes will be a means of bringing about a peace—for, I believe the combined powers are now pretty well convinced it is out of their power to make any impression on the French Republic."

FREDERICKSBURG, April 17.

In the house of Representatives on Tuesday the 8th inst. after some observations on the distresses of our seamen who have been captured in the West Indies, Mr. Sherbourne laid on the table the following resolution:

RESOLVED,

That the President of the United States be requested to appoint two or more persons to repair with all convenient speed to the islands of the West Indies, for the purpose of collecting and aiding in their return to the United States, such American seamen as have been captured and carried to these islands by the ships or cruisers of any foreign nation. And that the persons who may be so appointed be further authorised and directed to assist all captains, supercargoes or agents of any American vessels that have been or may be captured and carried to said islands for trial, in the legal defence of their vessels and property.

The same day, the further consideration of Mr. Dayton's resolutions, for subduing British property, was postponed.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States have passed an act, allowing to the unfortunate major general La Fayette, the sum of 24,424 dollars, being the amount of his pay and emoluments while in the service of said States.

A BIRD was lately presented to mr peale's Musuem, at Philadelphia, which flew on board a vessel passing through the Gulph stream. It is thought to be the pporphorio Americanus, a very beautiful species of the Brazilian Moor Hen; the very existence of which, has been doubted by several authors.

Lexington, May 10.

INDIAN NEWS.

About ten days ago a party of five or six Indians fired on the hands in the Ore Bank at the Slate creek iron works, killed one man and wounded another, who is since dead of his wounds: they were followed about forty miles, but evaded the pursuit.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

We hear by a schooner just arrived from New Orleans, that the government of Louisiana has made all the military preparations to impede the progress of the French army, that is supposed to be collecting on or near the confluence of the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, under the command of General Clark, and for that purpose has marched a body of militia under the command of General Gisso, up to the Walnut Hills.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office Danville, April 1st 1794.

ROBERT Alexander esq. Woodford. Col. Wm. Alexander, surveyor of military land, Kentucky. Maj. George Bedinger, Bourbon. Mrs. Nancy Brathears, Nelson county. Walker Baylor, Lincoln. Mrs. Provy Bailey, Nelson county. Edmund Bailey, carpenter and joiner, Lexington. Andrew Curry, Bourbon, on Green creek, to the care of James Hill. James Campbell, Lincoln. Lardner Clarke, Nashville. Mathew Crozier and to the care of Henry Laughlin Madison. Richard Cave Woodford. James Campbell, Danville. Rev. John Taylor, Clear-Creek. Robt. Campbell, Lexington, America. Thomas Davis Esq. Lexington. Wm. Hess, near Danville. Philip Donovan, N fork Elkhorn. John Davis, Kentucky. Francis Drake, Kentucky America. Capt. Joseph Dulany, Mercer county. Hannah Deeth, to the care of Geo. Wiley or Geo. Green, Lexington. Thos. Dawson, Lexington. Samuel Emmerson, Lincoln. Lewis Esterday, Woodford. Sufannah Edwards, Bourbon. Messrs. Jas. French Wm. Caik, Wm. Buth & Wm. Orear Boonborough. John Fowler esq. Woodford. John Finney, Woodford. Abraham Ruffworth, Clarke county. John Grant Scott County. Isaac Garvan, Lincoln. George Huddle near Little Mountain. John Houston Bourbon. Thos. Cabright, Fort-Washington. Robt. Givens, Lincoln. David Gillespie, Boon's creek near Lexington. Wm. Harris, Bourbon. Capt. Wm. Hubble, Limestone. Wm. Hughes, Mercer county. Garret Harson, Bourbon county. John M'Kinney esq. Bourbon. Thos. Kee, Crab-orchard. James Kirkpatrick, near Myers' mill Lincoln. John Logan, Lincoln. Henry Laughlin 2 Madison county. John Lapsley, Lincoln. Samuel Lusk 2 Fayette. William Lusk 3 Lincoln. James M'Lanahan, Mercer county. Maj. John Martin Fayette. Peter Manson, at Francis Garner's near Lexington. John Mulkey, 2 Madison. John Miller, Jessamon care of Gabriel Johnston. Wm. Morris, Bourbon. Francis Majors Woodford. Waller Overton esq. Fayette. Mr. Prothero, Cabinet maker Lexington. Pleasant Prophet, Madison. James Patterson, Bourbon. John Reed 2 Mason. Hugh Smith, Harrodsburgh. Gen. Charles Scott. Wm. Scott 3 Bourbon. Benjamin Stevenson Woodford. John Smith esquire near Lexington. Tucker Woodson. Benjamin Woods Washington. Wm. Willis, Fayette. Robert Watkins, Lincoln. Capt. Jas. Trimble, Woodford. Barliff Thomson, Green river. Howell Tatum, Nashville.

THO. BARBEE, P. M.

*** THE members of the Democratic Society are requested to attend the stated meeting on Monday next, in the state-house in Lexington at the usual hour.

May 4, 1794.

Education.

THE subscriber has vacancies for a few Scholars in his School on High Street, opposite mr. Fulton's, where they may be taught reading, writing, arithmetic in all its parts, measuring in general, merchant's accounts by way of double entry, &c. &c.—The most punctual attendance will be given to the pupils committed to his care.

Jacob E. Lehre.

Lexington, April 1794. 3w

THE Public are cautioned to beware of counterfeited *Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following* MARKS,

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States

All that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter, and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The C. in the Word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the C. to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the Bill.

The t and f in the word promise are not parallel, the f inclining much more forward than the t.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger, and the device in the wreath particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no Five Dollar Bills were issued that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

All that have appeared, have the letter B for their alphabetical Mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine Bills.

The nine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the Bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine Bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke the *t* in the word *North*, whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *T* and the *y* going below them.

The signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the Bills and the Cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The Reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, will be paid to any person or persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers of the Bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said Bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.
By order of Committees of the respective Boards.

Philadelphia March 27, 1794.

Au nom de la Republique Francaise.

IL est defendu a tout Francais de violer la Neutralite des Etats Unis. Toutes commissions, autarisations qui porteraient atteinte a cette Neutralite, sont revoquees et seront remises aux agens de la Republique Francaise.

A Philadelphie, le 16 de Ventose l'an 2d de la Republique Francaise, une & indivisible (le 6 Mars, 1794, v. s.)

Le ministre plenipotentiare de la Republique Francaise.

JH. FAUCHET.

Les Editeurs de papiers publics dans les Etats Unis sont pries de republier l'avis ci dessus.

In the name of French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorizations tending to infringe that Neutrality, are revoked and are to be returned to the agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventose 16th, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (March 6th, 1794. o. s.)

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of Newspapers within the United States, are requested to republish the foregoing.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from Lexington in October last, a dark bay Mare about ten or eleven years old, has been burnt for the poll-evil, trots, about fourteen hands and a half high, her brands (if any) I don't remember.

Stephen Collins.

May 2.

To be Sold at Vendue for ready Cash, in Lexington, on the second Tuesday in May next, being court day,

A NUMBER of Cavalry Horses, not fit for service, but perhaps soon will be.

N. SHAW, Ar. Q. M.

April 19, 1792. 3w

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond I gave to David May, of Nelson county, for Twenty four pounds in cattle, dated in February 1792, and payable in May following, as it was fraudulently obtained.

John Hawkins.

April 30, 1794. 23w

*** The members of the Lexington Light Infantry Company, are requested to meet in compleat uniform, on Monday next precisely at 3 o'clock. Each member to provide himself with 12 rounds of ball cartridge.

Lexington, May 9, 1794

War Department.

January 30, 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793 and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators, must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective officers, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States.

H. KNOX.
Secretary of War.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on a branch of Cartrights creek, a reddish sorrel HORSE, with a star in his forehead, a small snip on his nose, several saddle spots, the hind part of his thighs and under his belly is of a whitish yellow colour, his sides and the root of his tail has a mixture of grey hairs, fourteen hands three inches high, ten or eleven years old next spring, no perceivable brand, appraised to 10l.

Isaac Froman.

February 12, 1794. r.t. tp

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Clarke county, on the waters of Summerset, a sorrel mare 3 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, a few white hairs in her forehead, and a black spot on her right buttock, branded on the left shoulder with the letter J, appraised to 6l.

Obediah Spradling.

Feb. 27, 1794. §

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a bay horse, 12 years old, with a star and snip, Creft fallen, no brands perceivable, appraised to 6l.

Joseph Liston.

Washington, March 6, 1794. §

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, a small bay filley, about 13 hands and a half high, with a star and snip on her nose, two white feet, no brand perceivable, appraised to 6l.

Edmund Mountjoy.

May 6, 1794. §

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on little Jessamine creek, Fayette county, a sorrel Mare with a blaze face, about six years old, fourteen hands high, nigh hind foot white, branded on the nigh buttock not legible, appraised to 7l.

John Welch.

March 1. ∞

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment on a bond given by us to Isaac Sparks of Clarke county, for the sum of 50l dated the 10th of October 1793, and payable the 15th of Nov. 1794, as we do not intend to pay it unless compelled by law.

William M'Donald.
3w§ Jacob Lander.

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment on a bond passed from me to Bartlett Fitzgerald, for the sum of Nineteen Pounds ten shillings, payable in May 1787, and dated in the fall of the year 1786, as I have discharged the said bond, & he has failed to deliver it up to me.

3w Wm. FLOYD.

BLANKS

Of all kinds for sale at the Printing Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BOURBON FURNACE, March 26, 1794

WANTED,

A NUMBER of hands to cut Cord Wood at the above Furnace, to whom will be paid two shillings and six pence per cord in Cash.

Hollow Castings are to be sold at the above place at 45l. per ton, Open Sand Castings at 40l. per ton. Any gentlemen or merchants may be supplied by giving a short notice with good assortments of pots from one to twelve gallons; dutch ovens of several sizes; salt and sugar kettles of several sizes; dog irons of four sizes; flat irons and skillets &c. &c. Cash, bacon or good young cattle will be taken in payment for castings. For further particulars apply to

JOHN MOCBEE,
For John Cockey Owings & Co.

N. B. Any person desirous to hire negroes to cut cord wood, or work at other business at the above place, may depend on having them well treated. J. M.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near Paint-lick, Madison county, a Brown horse, about 14 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, his right hind foot white, branded on the near shoulder I. Appraised to 1.

† ANDREW KENNEDY

THE subscriber requests all those who are indebted to him either by bond, note, or book account, to call and settle before the first of April next—by a ready compliance with this request, they may obtain a future credit.

James H. Stewart.

He has now on hand a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES & QUEENS WARE;

Which he will sell on the most reduced prices.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions, continued and held for the county of Mercer, on Thursday the 27th day of February, 1794.

Jacob Tucker Complainant.
Against
Robert Higgins, Gideon Higgins, & Nimrod Higgins. } Defendants.

The defendant Robert not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is no inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant Robert appear here on the first day of June court next, to answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Presbyterian Cane run meeting house on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the door of the court house of this county.

A copy. Teste
THO: ALLIN, C. C.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Clarke county opposite to the mouth of Muddy creek, one brown HORSE, shod all round, 3 white feet, blaze face, snip on the nose, branded on the near shoulder thus O, 7 or 8 years old, appraised to 10l.

JOSIAH JACKSON.

March 7. ‡

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Lincoln, Clarkes creek, a bay Mare, about fourteen hands high, six years old, with a star in her forehead, and branded with the letter H on the near shoulder, appraised to 10l.

Robert Christeson.

The subscribers have received a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

which they mean to sell low for CASH.

Seitz & Lauman.

*** They have on hand a few German Almanacs.

Lexington, March 7. tf.

An active Lad, between the age of thirteen and sixteen years, who can write a fair hand and spell well, and who can come well recommended, will be taken as an

APPRENTICE

To the

Printing business,

By

The PRINTER *hereof.*

Lexington, March 8.

COWS & CALVES.

The subscribers will give MERCHANDISE for good second rate COWS and CALVES, to be delivered at Tate's creek Mills on the 15th day of May next.

Elisha Winters & Co.

Just Published,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

A Reply to a Narrative of Mr. Adam Rankin's Trial, &c.

It contains 71 pages octavo;—Price 18 3d single, or 12s per dozen. tf

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TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Muddy creek, one bay mare, four years old, four feet eight inches high, with a large star in her forehead and a snip on the nose, and some saddle spots on both sides, and the near hind foot white, appears to be branded on the near shoulder and buttock resembling a pot hook, appraised to 5l.

Also, one sorrel mare colt that has lost its dam, with a white face and the nigh hind foot white, appraised to 4l. The above strays were taken up out of the bounds of the settlement of Kentucky.

Elias Baker sen.

November 4, 1794. ‖

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on a branch of the Town fork of Elkhorn, Fayette county; a black roan MARE, seven years old, near fourteen hands high, has a long tail; appraised to seven pounds ten shillings.

Also a dark bay Mare COLT, one year old, appraised to three pounds.

Coston Beauchamp.

April 23. ‖

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Clarke county on the waters of Grally Lick creek, a sorrel Mare 3 years old this spring, 14 hands one inch high, not docked, branded on the near shoulder S, has on about a 3s. bell with a small crack in it, has a new leather collar tied on with strings, appraised to 7l. 10s.

Also, a sorrel Mare Colt, one year old this spring, with a small star, and the right hind foot white, no brands perceivable, appraised to 2l.

Nathan Frakes.

March 1. ‖

WILDERNESS.

A LARGE COMPANY will start from the Crab-orchard through the Wilderness, on Thursday the 8th of May next.

April 27.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Madison county near Boonsborough, a gray mare 4 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high; appraised to 6l. 15s.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

February 4, 1794. †

THE BEAUTIFUL THOROUGH BRED HORSE

ALFRED,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Lexington on every Monday and Tuesday; the rest of the week at my stable in Woodford county; and will cover Mares at a guinea cash, or six dollars, payable in any species of country produce at the Lexington market price, and deliverable at my distillery in said town of Lexington or Woodford.—Cash to be paid at the expiration of the season; the produce on or before the first day of December following. There will be excellent pasturage provided for the mares sent to my farm gratis, the greatest attention paid to them, but I will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

PEYTON SHORT.

Feb. 1, 1794.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held for Scott county on Tuesday the 22d day of April, 1794.

Harry Innis esq. Complainant.
Against
Ann May, John May, and Polley May devisees of John May dec. Robert Johnson, John Craig and Adam M'Connell. } Defdts.

In Chancery.

THE defendants Ann May, John May and Polley May not having entered their appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are no inhabitants of this State; on the motion of the complainant by his council, it is ordered, that the said defendants Ann, John and Mary appear here on the first day of the September term next, and answer the said Complainants' bill, and that a copy hereof be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of the Courthouse for this county.

A copy, teste,

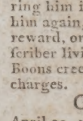
John Hawkins, C. C.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Kentucky river, Woodford county, a bay horse 9 years old 15 hands high, no brand perceivable, appraised to 14l.

Jeremiah Sellars.

Feb. 4, 1794. †

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.



RUN AWAY, from the subscriber the 16th inst. a negro man named Aaron, twenty years of age, about five feet eight inches high and very well made, of a yellow complexion, has a scar over one of his eyes occasioned by a burn; had on when he went away some old Linsey cloths, two days after was taken and put into Lexington jail and that night, assisted by a certain M'Gowan a criminal, broke jail. It is expected he will attempt to make for the north west side of Ohio; any person taking up said negro and securing him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, or if delivered to the subscriber living in Clarke county on Boons creek, all other reasonable charges.

Geo. G. Taylor.

April 30, 1794. §6. 3w.

A few Copies of the

ACTS

Passed at the Second Session *of the* General Assembly,

For sale at the Printing Office.